

NEEDS OF THE IN FARM AND HOME

President's Address at Celebration of Founding of Agricultural College in the United States.

TRUE DIGNITY OF LABOR

Callings of the Skilled Tiller of the Soil and the Skilled Mechanic Have Right to Be Recognized as Professions—Need of Skillful Training—Plea for the Too Often Overworked Farmer's Wife.

Lansing, Mich.—At the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of agricultural colleges in the United States, President Roosevelt delivered the address. In part he said:

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this college is an event of national significance. For Michigan was the first state in the Union to found this first agricultural college in America. As a people there is nothing in which we take a juster pride than our educational system. Nevertheless, for at least a generation we have been wading in the knowledge that we should have had education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed to-day.

We bear a great deal of the need of protecting our workingmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the nations with industrial competitors of this country. What the American workingman has to fear is the competition of the highly skilled workingman of the countries of greatest industrial efficiency.

Advice for the Workers.

The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, like the calling of the skilled mechanic, should be recognized as a profession, just as emphatically as the calling of lawyer, of doctor, of banker, merchant of clerk. The printer, the electrician, the cooper, the shoemaker, the foundry man, should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or the drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and hand. They should be given the idea that to earn \$12 a week and call it "salary" is better than to earn \$3 a week and call it "wages." The young man who has the courage and the ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions and to take to constructive industry is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with reasonable freedom from worry.

There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as that of the wage-worker who makes manual labor, and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any nation must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country we should realize that and should prize our country population. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own land.

Social Side of Country Life.

Everything should be done to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand on the best type of farmers. There should be libraries, assembly halls, social organizations of all kinds. The school building and the teacher in the school building should, throughout the country districts, be of the very highest type, able to fit the boys and girls not merely to live in, but to enjoy and to make the most of the country. The country church must be revived. All kinds of agencies, from rural schools to the bicycle and the telephone, should be utilized to the utmost; good roads should be favored; everything should be done to make it easier for the farmer to lead the most active and effective intellectual, political and economic life.

But much has been accomplished by the growth of what is broadly designated as agricultural science. This has been developed with remarkable rapidity during the last quarter of a century, and the benefit to agriculture has been great. The cornerstones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of agricultural products, and on the other, the production of raw material from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the department of agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the executive departments there is no other, not even the postoffice, which comes into contact with the daily life of the people than the department of agriculture, and none whose work is of greater importance to the nation in proportion to the public money expended.

Field of Usefulness Ahead.

But great as its services have been in the past, the department of agriculture has a still greater field of usefulness ahead. It has been dealing with growing crops. It must hereafter deal also with living man. The government must recognize the far-reaching importance of the study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the social and economic standpoint, and the federal and state departments of agriculture should co-operate at every point.

How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance to the nation, and the department of agriculture must do its part in answering them. We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort, and standing of the farmer's life.

Need of Co-Operation.

Farmers must learn the vital need of co-operation with one another. Next to this comes co-operation with the government, and the government can best give its aid through associations of farmers rather than through the individual farmer; for there is no greater agricultural problem than that of delivering to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves, as the most efficient means of protecting their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by co-operative associations of farmers in dealing with the relation of the farm to transportation and to the distribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power.

Practical Education.

Book learning is very important, but it is by no means everything, and we shall

never get the right idea of education until we definitely understand that a man may be well trained in book learning and yet, in the proper sense of the word, and for all practical purposes, be utterly uneducated; while a man of comparatively little book learning may, nevertheless, be essentially, have a good education.

It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity; but we cannot afford to disregard the signs which teach us that there are influences operating against the establishment or retention of our country life upon a really sound basis. The overextensive and wasteful cultivation of pioneer days must stop and give place to a more economical system. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advantages as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and we must also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

Labor on the Farm.

All over the country there is a complaint of paucity of farm labor. Without attempting to go into all the features of this question I would like to point out that you can never get the best kind of farm labor unless you offer employment only for a few months, for no man worth anything will permanently accept a system which leaves him in idleness for half the year. And more important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is too often the hardest worked laborer on the farm—the farmer's wife. I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. As no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his household, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother. But this does not mean that she should be an overworked drudge. There is plenty that is hard and rough and disagreeable in the necessary work of actual housekeeping; but if the man is worth his salt he will try to take as much as possible of the burden off the shoulders of his helpmate.

Scores Women Who Shirk Duty.

Do not misunderstand me. I have not the slightest sympathy with those hysterical and foolish creatures who wish women to attain to easy lives by shirking their duties. I have as hearty a contempt for the woman who shirks her duty of bearing and rearing the children, of doing her full household work, as I have for the man who is an idler, who shirks his duty of earning a living for himself and for his household, or who is brutal toward his wife and children. I believe in the happiness that comes from the performance of duty, not from the avoidance of duty. But I believe, also, in trying, each of us, as strength is given us, to bear one another's burdens; and this especially in our own homes. No outside training, no co-operation, no government aid or direction can take the place of a strong and upright character; of goodness of heart combined with clearness of head, and that strength and toughness of fiber necessary to wring success from a rough work-a-day world. Nothing outside of home can take the place of home. The school is an invaluable adjunct to the home, but it is a wretched substitute for it. The family relation is the most fundamental, the most important of all relations. No leader in church or state, in science or art or industry, however great his achievement, does work which compares in importance with that of the father and the mother, "who are the first of sovereigns and the most divine of priests."

JOURNEY OF A TREE ROOT.

Eucalyptus Sends Shoots Up Over a Wall to a Sewer.

From Santa Barbara, Cal., there comes a story of a most interesting freak of vegetable life which is strictly vouched for.

Through a certain garden there ran, some years ago, a sewer made of redwood timber. This sewer was again cased by an outside sewer. Across the sewer there was built a brick wall many feet high, and in such a way that it was pierced by the inner sewer which it closed tightly, while the outer sewer ended abruptly against the wall.

The outside sewer casing had in course of time decayed and a eucalyptus tree, standing some 60 feet away, had taken advantage of this and sent one of its roots to the coveted spot in as direct a line as possible.

Here the root entered the outside sewer and followed its course as far as it could. At last it came to the wall, which shut off its course, and it could go no further, the inside sewer being perfectly tight.

But on the other side of the wall the sewer and its double casing continued, and this eucalyptus tree evidently knew how to get there.

Some three feet high in the brick wall there was a little hole an inch or two in diameter, and this the eucalyptus tree was aware of, as its big root began to climb the dry wall and face the sun and wind until it found the hole, through which it descended on the other side and entered the sewer again and followed it along as formerly.

How did the tree know of the hole in the wall? How did it know that the sewer was on the other side? How could it direct the root to go and find the place with such precision? The roots of any plant grow always and unerringly in the direction of its food, just as the eucalyptus tree did.

Mahogany Railroads.

Mahogany is often used for ties by the railroads in Cuba as well as in other tropical countries, but Sir William Van Horne has forbidden it on his road. He considers it a crime to cut small mahogany trees, as there is plenty of other timber in the forests suitable for construction purposes. A bridge on the Cuba railroad near Santiago is built entirely of mahogany, but in violation of orders.

Photo Ash Trays.

Photographers too often have prints which through some cause or other are partly spoiled. Well, suggests Camera, why not take some of these half-spoiled prints and cut out the good parts and paste them on the under side of the same kind of a dish used for the cigar bands? The writer has one on which he has pasted some sixty heads of himself and wife all cut from prints that were spotted or spoiled.

A young girl should make the most of her birthdays, for after she gets a little older she won't have any.

AROUND THE CIRCLE

HOW THE PRACTICE OF HOME TRADE HELPS EVERYBODY.

THE RESULT OF ADVERTISING

An Increased Use of Printers' Ink in the Local Paper Brought Prosperity to the Entire Community.

"You'll have to stay over Sunday, Mary, so I can have a chance for a visit with you. Can't possibly get the time through the week. Business too lively."

"Things must be getting better with you, John. Last time I was here you seemed to have lots of time to spare. Said business had gone to the dogs, or rather to the mail-order houses. What made the change?"

"Well, to tell the truth, Mary, I just wakened up one day and thought I would give them fellows in the city a little of their own medicine. I got onto the fact that they were killing me by feeding the people around here on printer's ink in the way of advertising, and while I knew most of what they said was lies the people didn't know it, and I started in to show them what I could do. Not at



The local merchant who must bear the burden of local taxation is entitled to the assistance of every resident of the community. When you send your dollars to the mail-order houses of the city you but add to the load he must carry. Keep your dollars at home.

lying, you know, but at selling good goods as cheap as the city fellows did, and lots of times a little cheaper.

"I went to the local paper and pretty near scared the editor to death by ordering a half page of each issue for six months. Then I set about seeing what I had to sell that the people would want. I really didn't know what was in that store until I started to look it over. Some of the things had been there so long I had forgotten about them. I hauled them out and put a bargain sale price on them, told the people about them in the next week's Record, and gave the prices, and say, I just couldn't get them things wrapped up fast enough. Ever since then I've just been buying and selling, buying and selling. Seems like nothing stays in the store. Have hired two more clerks, and they're everlastingly telling me we're out of this, that or the other thing. I found that telling the people what you've got and what you are willing to sell them for pays. I've paid off that mortgage that's been hanging over us for the last ten years, and gave \$100 to the new church building besides, and it's advertising that did it."

"You'll stay over Sunday, won't you? I've got to get to the store now."

"Jones ordered a new delivery wagon this morning, Jane. Said since the folks around here had started to trade at home and quit sending so much money to the mail-order houses he simply had to have it. You can have what I make on that wagon to get that new dress with that you've been wanting. Wish you'd buy it of Jones though for he always trades with me."

"Yes, sir, I figure I'm ahead a little more than the freight on that buggy, besides getting a better buggy than you got. I intended to send away for mine, too, like you did, but I saw Brown's advertisement telling the kind of a buggy he had and the price, and I concluded I'd look at it first. He's making better prices than the catalogue fellows, and he's paying the freight besides. I figure that I saved just about enough on that buggy to pay the doctor's bill for Molly's sickness, and then, besides, Brown ordered his bay of me, and he's paying a good price for it, too."

"Now, my dear, you may engage Miss Herman to give Princess music lessons for the wave of prosperity in the community has struck the minis-

ing they voted me a raise in salary for the coming year. In a talk made by Brother Jones he explained that this was possible because the people were keeping their money at home rather than sending it to the catalogue houses of the cities. Brother Frank (the postmaster) explained that the money order business of his office had dropped to almost nothing within the past six months. He said that less than a year ago he was handling more than \$1,000 each month in the shape of money orders, and that now the total is not one-fourth of that. I understand that they will also increase the school teacher's salary next term."

"A 12-page paper this week, I see. Anything special doing?"

"Not at all. That's to be the regular size of the Record in the future. The increase in business warrants it. The campaign of advertising being conducted by the merchants forced me to increase the size or encroach upon my reading matter columns, and so I increased. Then, too, my subscription list is growing. People who never took the paper before say they want it now if for nothing more than to keep posted on the prices the merchants are quoting. Business in the Record office is booming all around. I have had to advertise for two more job printers, and have just ordered a new printing press. By the way, is that horse you offered me some time ago still on the

TABLE DELICACIES

OLD AND NEW RECIPES WORTH CONSIDERATION

Pennsylvania German Apple Pie Makes a Rich Dessert—Canadian Pastry Idea—To Make Chocolate Cream Filling.

Pennsylvania German apple pie, or tart, that is, with one crust, may be thus made: Prepare a pie dish with a lining of pastry. Take some apples of even size, and not too large. Pare them and cut them in halves, and remove the cores. Place the hollowed core side uppermost in the pie dish. Lay a piece of nice fresh butter on every half apple, in the hollow left where the core was taken out. Spread thickly with the best light brown sugar, and dredge on some really choice fragrant cinnamon. Add about three tablespoonsful of water. Bake in a hot oven.

The writer's first acquaintance with these German pies was in a far western state, whence a comely daughter of Pennsylvania had chanced to come and go out to service. The fragrance of the pie, as it baked, led her to question her cook, and watch how she basted the pie from time, using some of the sugar and butter and a little water. This kept the apples from having a dry surface and made the pie much richer. It is far better than German apple cake, which is more improved when it, too, has a liberal allowance of butter for enriching the apples.

A Canadian Recipe.—A nice Canadian recipe for cream pie, with or without coconut, can be made by following this rule: They are best when eaten fresh: Make some nice tender pastry and bake a lower crust. Prick it so that it will not puff up, or else bake it on the reverse side of a baking pan inverted in the oven. To make the cream, put two cupsful of milk in a saucepan to heat. Break four eggs, reserving the whites for a meringue, and put the yolks in a bowl. Beat them, and add a cupful and a half of sugar, a dessertspoonful of cornstarch and a pinch of salt. Beat this light, and, if it seems too stiff, add a little milk to it before turning into the hot milk. Cook all together until thickened, and stir in a half cupful of shredded coconut. When slightly cooled pour into the pies. Take the whites of the eggs and beat them until dry and stiff. Add 12 teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar. Spread this for a meringue upon the pies. Scatter some more of the shredded coconut upon the top and put in the oven to bake a light color.

Chocolate Cream Filling.—A chocolate cream pie filling can be made from two cupsful of milk, four tablespoonfuls of chocolate—the large bitter cooking chocolate—four yolks of eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of flour for thickening. Two small cups of sugar will be needed to sweeten it, and vanilla for flavoring. Use the whites of the four eggs, with 12 teaspoonfuls of sugar, for a meringue. Bake the bottom shell of pastry, and have it ready to fill when the cream is done and partially cooled.

To Keep Pastry.—Pastry can be made and kept some time in the icebox. It works much better than when just put together, and is very convenient to have on hand. It will keep in the country, where ice cannot always be had, by plunging it deep in the flour barrel, but this is a method only available where the cook is a careful housekeeper herself, else no knowing what concoctions of bread and pastry would be shoved into the barrel of flour and mold would spoil a large amount of it.

Hangings and Curtains.

Hangings and curtains should be shaken, brushed and put aside for future use. The taking up of the carpets and removal of all dust clear the way for whitewashing the ceiling and repapering the walls.

If the paper does not require to be renewed, it should be brushed and rubbed down with a clean, soft cloth. The cleaning of painted surfaces and the washing of floors is usually the next step in the cleaning operations.

China and glass ornaments should be washed in water not too hot, in which a little soap powder has been dissolved.

A cloudy mirror should be rubbed with a cloth, wrung out of cold water and dipped in dry whiting, then polished with a dry duster. A final polish with an old silk handkerchief will complete the work in a short time.

Chowder for Luncheon.

Days there are when one does not know what to have for luncheon. Potatoes are always in stock in every well-ordered household. A chowder entirely innocent of fish, yet which closely resembles good fish chowder, is made as follows: Pare and slice six large potatoes, slice one onion and cut two ounces of pork into small pieces. Fry the pork, add the potatoes and onion, and cover with boiling water. Cook until the potatoes are tender, then add one quart of boiling hot water, a rounding tablespoon of butter, salt to the taste and then one beaten egg. Serve very hot.

Oatmeal Wafers Are Good.

Your children will eat oatmeal wafers when they cannot be prevailed upon to eat the porridge itself. Take one cupful of rolled oats and one cupful of flour, with a little baking powder—just a pinch—one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt. Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter into this mixture and just enough water to hold them together. Roll out thin on a floured board, and bake.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

General Evans Lauds the Confederate President.

"All the elements of greatness were components of his life," said Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Jefferson Davis, in his address, the principal one delivered at the unveiling of the monument erected as an everlasting memorial of the former leader of the lost cause at Richmond, Va. After praising the women of the south, through whose efforts the monument was secured, Gen. Evans paid this tribute to the first and only president of the confederacy:

"He outlived obloquy; he saw de traction die by its own sting; he saw vicious censors put to shame; he held resentments of south and north withering in stem and root, leaving no seed. He was not faultless in judgment, but he was upright, brave, fair and absolutely incorruptible. History will surely give him an honorable and distinguished place among the noble characters of past times."

The unveiling of the monument was the crowning feature of the annual and perhaps last "great" reunion of the Confederate veterans.

Gov. Swanson also spoke. William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Bryan attended the ceremony as guests of the United Confederate Veterans. They rode in the parade in the carriage of Gov. and Mrs. Swanson and were given a continuous ovation en route.

Life Was Unbearable.

A victim of melancholia because he could not continue his engineering studies at the University of Michigan, Nelson J. Villet, 24 years of age, committed suicide Wednesday night at the home of his parents, in Detroit, by shooting himself through the head.

The young man was graduated from the Central High school in 1902 and matriculated at the U. of M. that fall. Poor health forced him to give up his studies in 1904, and since then he has been at home. He was extremely nervous and was in such poor health that he could neither work nor study. This preyed on his mind and resulted in the self-inflicted wound that caused death.

He gave no intimation of his intention Wednesday evening and spent the evening with his family as usual. He started to retire about 11:30 and a few minutes later his mother and sisters heard a shot. They hurried upstairs and found him lying in a pool of blood on the bedroom floor, the bullet having penetrated the left temple, causing instantaneous death. The revolver had been secured from the room of his father across the hall.

After Nine Years.

Peter Coman, an Indian, was arrested near Eagle River, on the charge of murdering Henry Tareh, of Crystal Falls, Mich., nine years ago. District Attorney O'Connor, accompanied by Sheriff Murphy, found the body of Tareh buried at a depth of two feet in a swamp near Lac Du Flambeau. Tareh was a woodsman with relatives at Crystal Falls, and the authorities searched for years to locate the murderer.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.—Good grades of butchers' cattle brought full steady prices with those of a week ago, but common grades and cow stuff were about 5c lower. Gold milk cows sold well, but were scarce. Common grades, \$1.50; Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.25; 250 to 500, \$4.75; 500 to 700, \$4.25; 700 to 1,000, \$3.75; choice fat cows, \$4.25; good fat cows, \$3.75; 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.50; common, \$3.25; 500 to 700, \$3.00; 700 to 1,000, \$2.75; fair to good bologna hams, \$1.25; stock hams, \$1.25; 1,000 to 1,200, \$1.00; 1,200 to 1,500, \$1.00; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75; 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.50; 1,200 to 1,500, \$3.25; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25; 700 to 1,000, \$3.00; choice heifers, \$3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4.00; common milkers, \$3.18; 25c.

The veal calf trade was active and strong. Good grades of veal were in a week ago, but a large proportion of the receipts bringing \$7 per hundred and some choice grades as high as \$7.50. Best grades, \$7.00; 75c; others, \$4.25 to 5.00.

The sheep and lamb trade was strong and 25c higher than last week, top lambs bringing \$1.50 a head, and 100-lb. Best lambs, \$1.50; light to good lambs, \$1.25; 75c; light to common lambs, \$1.00; 75c; fair to good butcher sheep, \$5.00; 45c; 50c; common, \$3.50; 45c; spring lambs, \$3.50.

In the hog department the trade was very dull and prices paid were from 25c to 30c per hundred, lower than last week. Packers started in to buy them at \$6.15, but raised their morning bids a nickel, and a commission men \$2.25. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$6.20 to \$6.25; pigs, \$6.20; light Yorkers, \$4.15 to \$6.20; roughs, \$3.75; sows one-third off.

East Buffalo.—Market generally 10c higher on all desirable grades; best export steers, \$5.00; 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75; 1,200 to 1,500, \$4.50; 1,500 to 2,000, \$4.25; 2,000 to 2,500, \$4.00; 2,500 to 3,000, \$3.75; 3,000 to 3,500, \$3.50; 3,500 to 4,000, \$3.25; 4,000 to 4,500, \$3.00; 4,500 to 5,000, \$2.75; 5,000 to 5,500, \$2.50; 5,500 to 6,000, \$2.25; 6,000 to 6,500, \$2.00; 6,500 to 7,000, \$1.75; 7,000 to 7,500, \$1.50; 7,500 to 8,000, \$1.25; 8,000 to 8,500, \$1.00; 8,500 to 9,000, \$0.75; 9,000 to 9,500, \$0.50; 9,500 to 10,000, \$0.25.

Hogs.—Market lower; medium and heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.40; mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.45; Yorkers, \$6.45; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.55; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Sheep.—Market active and higher; best lambs, \$8.40 to \$8.50; culls, \$6.50 to \$7.50; wethers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; culls, \$4.00 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$7.90; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Calves.—Strong; best, \$8.25 to \$8.35; medium to good, \$6.50 to \$7.15; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT

Week Ending June 8, 1907.

LYCEUM.—Prices always 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 25c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall.

TEMPLE THEATRE AND WOODLAND.—Afternoons 2:15, 10c to 50c. Evenings 8:15, 10c to 50c. Advanced Vaudeville. Wm. Gould & Valeria Suratt.

Whirled to Death.

Employees at the Hecla Cement mill, Bay City, were startled to hear piercing screams, and looking beheld William Kavatt, aged 35, a Hungarian, being whirled around a shaft. The unfortunate man's clothing had been caught in the rapidly revolving machinery. His body was reduced to an unrecognizable mass. He has no known relatives.

Harry Seymour, aged 35, was probably fatally injured by a falling pole at the Agricultural college grounds.